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SOURCE Nepszava.ISSUE 1951 - 1952 PLANT CULTIVATION PLAN

The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic has issued a decree containing the 1951 - 1952 plant cultivation plan. According to the decree, the first 2-year plant cultivation plan has been fulfilled, and in regard to some crops it has even been exceeded. The decree points out that, aside from favorable weather conditions, better planting methods, increased mechanization, and the utilization of Soviet agricultural experience are responsible for these favorable results.

The decree provides for 35 percent of the total arable land to be devoted to bread grains. The crops are tentatively estimated at 9 quintals per cadastral yoke for wheat for the country as a whole, 9.7 quintals per cadastral yoke for acreage operated by producer cooperatives, and 11.4 quintals per cadastral yoke for state farms. The corresponding figures for rye are 7.7, 8.9, and 9.6 quintals. The rough-fodder acreage is to be increased by 16 percent.

The decree calls for expansion of the production of industrial crops. The cotton-growing acreage is to be doubled, the ricinus-growing acreage increased 2½ times and the soybean-growing acreage ten times. The cultivation of kok sagyz and kenaf is to be distributed over a considerable area. Special attention is to be paid to the cultivation of quality seeds. On the basis of this year's good results, the acreage devoted to second crops is to be increased, especially for corn, which has a short growing time. In fall 1951, 110,000 cadastral yokes of pasture and meadow are to come under cultivation. Irrigated areas are to be increased by 50,000 cadastral yokes.

The decree also provides for the breakdown of the plan. Soil conditions, climate, and transportation facilities are to be considered in the plan breakdown. The best geographic regions for the growing of each plant must be determined. To avoid excessive diversification, each state farm or producer cooperative is to be assigned two or three industrial plants which require time-consuming cultivation. By 30 November 1951, contracts covering 1,230,000 cadastral yokes must be concluded by cooperatives and independent peasants.

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The decree calls for wide dissemination of scientific methods to achieve the goals set forth in the new plan. Fall plants are to be plowed a depth of at least 20 centimeters, and wherever possible to 22-25 centimeters. The fall deep plowing must be started by the end of August and finished by 30 November. When plowing with oxen, a depth of at least 20 centimeters must be reached; when tractors are used, the furrows must be 20-25 centimeters deep.

The decree lists further technical advice, and gives especially detailed orders regarding the use of artificial fertilizer. It establishes a deadline for the planting of each crop and orders crisscross planting of grain on 225,000 cadastral yokes. "Yarovized" seed is to be used on 150,000 cadastral yokes of spring cereal. Hybrid corn will be planted on 10,000 cadastral yokes, summer potatoes on 50,000 cadastral yokes. Artificial pollination is to be used on a wide scale; state farms and cooperatives will use it on 50 percent, individual peasants on 10 percent of their arable land.

The decree places the responsibility for expanding the mechanization of agriculture on the Minister of Agriculture. The use of the machinery available at state farms and machine stations is to be raised by 15 percent. To improve the quality of the work, every brigade is to be assigned a definite work area and be led by a party representative.

The decree further emphasizes the necessity for close cooperation between administration and workers. Machine stations are made responsible for the completion of quotas by the cooperatives located in their territory. For several years, permanent tractor brigades are to be assigned to the planting brigades of the cooperatives on a regional basis.

The authorities are called upon to see to the improvement of the work of the agronomists. The head agronomists of the county and district councils are also made responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this decree. Provision is made in the decree for awards for exceptional production.

The decree concludes with an appeal to the proper authorities to extend assistance to the state farms, producer cooperatives, and independent farmers in carrying out the provisions of the decree. Individual workers are encouraged to enter into competition with each other. Research scientists are asked to work in close cooperation with the state farms and cooperatives.

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